



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

act is substantially a codification of the principles of the common law upon the subject.

In summing up we would say that it is a book worth any one's reading, whether lawyer, student, professional or business man and a very valuable addition to any library.

I. G. G. F.

---

**CASES ON INTERNATIONAL LAW.** Selected from Decisions of English and American Courts. Edited with Syllabus and Annotations by JAMES BROWN SCOTT, A. M. (Harvard), J. U. D. (Heidelberg), Dean of the College of Law, University of Illinois. Based on the late Dr. Freeman Snow's Cases and Opinions on International Law. Pp. xxii+961. Boston: The Boston Book Company, 1902.

The above work was originally undertaken with the idea of preparing a new edition of Snow's Cases and Opinions, covering all the points of the previous edition by judicial decisions instead of references to text-books. But the change was so general that "in justice to both authors" it is published over Mr. Scott's name.

As most of the principles of international law have been settled by judicial decisions, a systematic collection of those cases is very much welcomed by the profession.

The idea underlying the volume is that international law is part of the English common law and as such was imported into the American colonies just like the rest of the common law, except such parts as were inconsistent with the new conditions here.

Since English and American courts have for many years enforced international law, the great number of decisions must have their weight in the decisions of to-day, for precedent should be equally binding in this as well as in other parts of law.

While there are many other sources of opinion on a disputed point, that which is above all most valuable in drawing conclusion is the impartial decision of some judge. These decisions until overruled stand as *law*. Therefore, the author has confined his text to the reported decisions of English and American courts, while matters of mere opinion, etc., have been consigned to the footnotes and Syllabus.

This Syllabus, by the way, is a most important part of the work. It is based on the Syllabus in Dr. Snow's book and serves to round out the principles stated in the text.

By means of numerous references to well-known writers of France, Germany and other of the European countries it affords a valuable direction in comparative research.

The Alabama Claim, Trent Affair, and a host of other famous cases are fully reported and well illustrate the laws that govern

the nations in their dealing with each other, both in peace and in war.

The work fills a long-felt want in the law schools which use the case system; it should also be read with interest by publicists and lawyers and should prove an authoritative basis for reference, for instruction, and for practice in the courts.

*R. B. W.*

---

**ELEMENTS OF THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY WITH LEADING AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.** By GRANT NEWELL, Professor of the Law of Real Property in the Chicago-Kent College of Law. Pp. 438. Chicago: T. H. Flood & Co., 1902.

Mr. Newell's book, as the title states, is an elementary treatise on the subject of Real Property. It is designed to serve as an outline for a course of lectures and quizzes. About half the book is devoted to text and the balance to a collection of illustrative cases. The arrangement followed is based substantially on the lines laid down by Blackstone and subsequent text-writers on Real Property.

The attempt to cover so large a subject in so brief a space makes the treatment necessarily superficial. The book in itself, would not serve as a complete course in Real Property in any law school, but would require supplemental lectures and readings. The treatment, however, is clear and concise, and the arrangement good. Altogether the book serves as an easy introduction to a difficult subject.

*J. H. R. A.*

---

**MINES AND MINING.** A Commentary on the Law of Mines and Mining Rights, both Common Law and Statutory, With Appendices Containing the Federal Statutes and the Statutes of the Western States and Territories Relating to Mining for Precious Metals on the Public Domain and Forms for use in Application for Patent and Adverse Suits. By WILSON I. SNYDER, of the Utah Bar. In two volumes. Pp. ci+1464. Chicago: T. H. Flood & Company, 1902.

Considering the great mineral wealth of the various states and the extensive mining operations in all parts of the Union and the deep importance of the subject, it is strange to think how little attention it has received from writers and publicists.

While many well-settled principles of the common law were adopted in this country, yet the great development of mining in this country has kept the law in a formative state. This may account for the dearth of legal literature on the subject.